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Nerwich, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1916.

## The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over \$,000 of the 4,055 houses in Norwich and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over \$00 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hur-dred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty-rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of he R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average..... 4,412

While the secretary of state is in tion to understand the danger strong and glaring headlights comobiles create for all users of which are made in the cases which some before him, the everyday experi-ence of auto drivers as well as other individuals is such that there are very few who have not had the opportu-nity to recognize the need of placing a check upon the blinding lights. The state secretary has given advice and efforts have been made to se-cure an improvement in this highway

use simply because drivers are unwilling to adopt the reforms until they are forced to. This is a matter which is bound to receive greater at-tention at the next session of the general assembly than it ever has be-fore in the interest of highway safety.

TIME FOR NEUTRALITY RULES.

The question of neutrality has received some serious joits since the opening of the European war and existing provisions in many instances have been found inadequate. There has been the disposition on the part of the belligerents to ignore the rights of neutrals and to disregard their ob-lisations to neutral nations whenever military necessity, or what was claim

ed to be military necessity required it.

Because neutral rights have been repeatedly violated it is apparent that the future is bound to witness the the future is bound to witness the devotion of greater attention to them than ever and the suggestion is made by Secretary Lansing that instead of viewing them from the standpoint of the belligerent they be henceforth considered from the position of the neutral and in this connection he advocates the appointment of a committee to study the problem of neutral ships and neutral duties seeking to formulate in terms the principle underlying the relations of belligerency rules governing the conduct of a nation at war to a nation at peace. This is the task which Mr. Lansing would give the American Institute of International Law which was recently or There one. There one is the pan-American institute of international Law which was recently or the pan-American institute of international law which was recently or the pan-American in the express an edged piece of legislation as it does to kill a bad bill.

While babiants are ploody as a part of the pan-American in the express and ploody as a part of the pan-American international There can be no question but what the time is ripe for just such action. The liberty of neutrals has suffered upon them in preserving their neu-trality upon land and the study of these violations can best be made while they are fresh in mind. It is but just that there should be neutrality rules to be observed as well as rules of war and not only should they be drafted and agreed to, but they should be respected.

GERMANY SET THE EXAMPLE.

GERMANY SET THE EXAMPLE.

From the present aspect of the case there is no possibility that the charges brought against the Baralong will be revisived by a court composed of navai officers of this country or of any neutral country for that matter. The support for its contention in this case are the affidavits which Germany obtained from muleteers who were abourd a vessel which had been previously attacked by the German submarine and these were filed with the state department in this country, and without further proof or ability to recure these men to corroborate their signed statements Germany expects. Breat Britain to admit the guilt of the Baralong crew and apply the punhamment just as if the commanders of firm to admit the guilt of the submarines had been living up to the letter of international law and

manity.

The raply of Garmany to the British suggestion that the case be heard by a neutral board, before whom would also be placed the facts in three cases in which Garman submarines figured within the same 48 hours was only what might have been expected. Garmany doesn't want its submarine conduct investigated. Too much perhaps is known about it already and in refusing to accept the suggestion of the British foreign minister there are threats of reprisals if the Baralons officials are not punished.

The case as it stands therefore does not show either side up in any too good a light, but while Great Britain fails to show the Baralons sufficient it nevertheless indicates that its action was determined by the conduct of the Garman vessels on the high seas.

The figures which have just been made public showing the fire loss in this country during the past year show excellent results for the efforts which have been made in behalf of fire prevention. According to the tabulated estimates of fire insurance agencies the total loss from fires in the United States in 1915 amounted to \$172,671,000 in property value and this is of noteworthy importance since it shows a decrease of \$50,000,000 over the year previous and is the first time in six years that the loss has fallen below \$200,000,000.

years that the loss has fallen below \$200,000,000.

Fire loss represents one of the great national wastes and especially deplorable is it when it is understood that a large proportion of it could be avoided if the proper amount of thought was given to the matter of prevention. That the decrease the past year was to a large extent due to the agitation in behalf of preventive and protective measures is believed, although it is not possible to point out the instances where forethought has resulted in the actual prevention of fires which would have reached the amount of the decrease. Nevertheless the work that has been done in that direction has not been lost. It has been worth all the time and effort that has been required and it gives evidence of a tremendous saving which is profitable.

The introduction of safety first principles in the protection of property as well as lives, resulting as it has in greater care being used and improved methods of constructing buildings, has by no means accomplished all that is possible. A good start has been made, but it is founded on such a sound basis that it should arouse far greater attention and coeperation with each succeeding year.

mity to recognize the need of placing a check upon the blinding lights.

The state secretary has given advice and efforts have been made to secure an improvement in this highway peril with varying success. Some machine owners have recognized the need of a change from the impleasant experiences they have had with lights on other machines and have applied the golden rule by changing the head-lights on their own machines or by equipping them with dimmers and using their example is the right one and one which should be generally adopted, but it apparently requires a yoke of oxen to pull others around to the same view, either because they are willing is take the chances which must of necessity be associated with dazzling lights or else they do not care. This same condition has resulted in the auto associations in others regulations have been adopted which require same and searchlight type which are not required by any ordinary use of autos, but which remain in use simply because drivers are unwilling to adopt the reforms until ther are forced by any ordinary use of autos, but which remain in use simply because drivers are unwilling to adopt the reforms until ther are forced to the reforms until the re

lowed to enter when Washington gets the papers in her case, but under the circumstances it is difficult to under-stand why all the red tape must be gone over again with no new facts to influence the situation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It has taken a long time, but Jan-uary is at last striking its gait.

The sneeze appears to be the pass-word for getting into the army of grip

In spite of the many advocates for preparedness and peace no one has as yet claimed that an insidious lobby is

Pennsylvania has had a demonstra-tion of the fact that a church rict can be as warlike and bloody as a labor fight.

While babies in Germany are suf-fering from the lack of milk those on the Lusitania and Ancona were denied the right to live.

liberty of neutrals has suffered unjustifiable restrictions on the seas and it has been imposed by the needless burdens forced than by the calendar.

The man on the corner says: The worst time in the year to be sick is when all the pretty nurses are suffering from the epidemic also.

The letters which Captain von Papen writes to his well wisher in New York from "time to time" would make in-teresting reading for an English can-

## HER INTELLIGENT UNCLE

and reading, "it seems good to find you stationary for once! Ever since I have been here you have been either inst going or just coming in to get ready to go again! What have you done with the shadow?"

The pretty girl tried to frown, but succeeded only in dimpling. "Why, what do you mean?" she demanded with dignity.

"Hm!" suified the backslor uncis. opening the clear jar, "as though you didn't know! I mean that Hiram fellow—the chap you can't move without having at your heals! Some day? I'm roing to shout 'Charge!' at him and I bet he lies right down!"

"If you mean Mr. Foster." murmured the pretty girl, "his name is Richard!"

"I know," growled the bachelor uncle, "but it ought to be Hiram, hecause he looks like a Hiram! Oh, I know he's handsome—I didn't mean that! But he's at least six feet one, with shoulders like an ox, and I'll bet if he'd ever seen a harvest field he could stack all the hay in its himself! It would be lots more interesting if I could call him Claude or Fercy and jeer at him, but he's too husky, so I take it out in calling him Hiram. It usually is the custom when your favorite niece is bear/leaded from you by an interfering young man to call him Claude, and ease your soull that way, but I can't even do that. He's too doggone able to take care of himself for a man of my years to ruffle his temper. Are you going to marry him?"

"Wh-wh-uncle!" stammered the pretty girl. "Wh-why, certainly not! The idea! He's just a friend!"

"Har! Har!" said the bachelor uncle gloomily. "He's the prize friend!"

The idea! He's just a friend!"

"Har! Har!" said the bachelor uncle gloomily. "He's the prize friend!

Then that's the reason friendship is going to seed these degenerate days—few young men who pay their board can afford to be just a friend! You've had three big boxes of candy, a theater and a dance from him this week, with taxis and orchids and illies of the valley! I suppose he just ran right out in the back yard and plucked those lillee out of a snowbank, and maybe a relative keeps a candy factory. It may be, but on the whole I don't know! I should say he had a high ideal of friendship!

"Usually a friend is g person who drops in to see you when he hasn't any other place to go, and stays to supper and eats three times as much as any member of the family, and possibly offers you a stick of chewing gum. He knows that you love him for himself alone and so he doesn't have to make any special affort. So it looks as though this Hiram chap was sort of on the anxious seat.

"On the other hand, a fellow doesn't go around spending his inheritance on a girl like a drunken sailor, if he feels

Now she comes again and again is detained though on this trip she is interested in the cause of Servia and the relief of the people in that distressed country. She has no further prison records hanging over her, and that which she has appears to have been passed upon by the present authorities.

It is believed that she will be allowed to enter when Washington gets the papers in her case, but under the contraction of the length of her eyelashes. By the way, was Hiram measuring your eyelashes, when I came upon you sudlashes, when I came upon I came upon I came upon you sudlashes, when I came upon I came upon you sudlashes, when I ca

THE SMARTEST KIND BF A SWEATER FOR SOUTHERN WEAR.



Stories of the War

classes of 1914 and 1915. Thirty-one of these young officers were decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, nearly 700 of them were cited in orders of the day and more than 500 were wounded. Altogether, more Saint Cyr men perished on the battlefields of Morhange, Charierol, the Marne, the Aisne and in the Vosges than were killed in the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, Jena, Wagram, Moskva, Montmirail and Waterloo. Nearly as many died on the field of honor from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, as had previously fullen from the date of the birth of the academy in 1802.

On July 20, 1914, the officer commanding Saint Cyr notified the casets of the class of 1915 that the customary fete called the "Triomphe" that takes place each year incidental to the ceremony of the promotion of the junior class and its christening would not be held. Each class at Saint Cyr at the time of its promotion received a distinctive name, a sort of "nom-deguerre," which its members carry throughout their career; it is conferred upon the juniors by the graduating class. The suppression of the fete was a momentous reveletion to the young officers—the first official confirmation they had received of the impression that war was imminent. The rejoicing was by official orders to be replaced by military honors that gave to the occasion an unwonted solemnity and a sort of grave enthusiasm. Drawn up in the spacious court of Louis XIV the "Montmiralis"—the class of 1914—paid the honors to their juniors. Only soneral officers, a captain and a lieutenant of the guard were the privileged spectators of an impressive scene that will be cecorded in history. A few sober words of presentation pronounced by the major of the "Montmiralis"—the class of 1914—paid the honors to their juniors. Only soneral officers, a captain and a lieutenant of the guard were the privileged spectators of an impressive scene that will be cecorded in history. A few sober words of presentation pronounced by the major of the "Montmiralis"—the class, rebited a patriotic poem, his-only contribution to literature but one that with make his name enduring

A thousand voices blended in one reply:

"We swear it."

Some war correspondents have thought to have discovered some d'Artashans among the French soldiers at the front. With the cadets of Saint Cyr the spirit of Cyrano de Bergerac and the cadets of Gascogne may surely be said to live again.

The soldier poet, Jean Allard Meeus, kept the oath that he had taken. He went into action in full uniform, the most conspicuous target of all, leading his section to the assault and was one of the first to fall. On August 22, at Charleroi, Second Lieut de Fayolle, of the class of the "Croix du Drapeau" received his baptiam of fire. Under a furious shelling by the German artillery his men hesitated. Lieut de Fayolle turned to encourage them, but perceived that though he had kept his vow to go into the fight with his white gloves, he had forgotten his red and white plume. Immediately drawing it out of his knapsack he stuck it into his shake and the section, electrified by his example, rushed forward.

"You are going to get yourself killer, lieutenant," cried a corporal.

"Forward! Forward! was the young soldier's reply as he bounded forward at the head of his men. A few minutes later he lay inanimate on the Charleroi battlefield with a bullethele in his forehead directly under the red and white plume.

Lieut de Castelnau was a member of the "Montmirail" class. He, with his section, held the enemy in check half a day and at the very moment when he had succeeded in throwing them back received his death wound. "He had a noble end," was the comment made by his father, General Curleres de Castelnau, on being informed of his death.

Second Lieut, Lanquetot, aged 13, cited in the orders of the army for his presence of mind in taking command of his company under fire after the commandant had been wounded, and for the courage, coolness an denergy he showed, was a "Croix du Draueap" man.

Second Lieut. Wacher, another "Croix du Drapeau" man with his sec-

man.

Second Lieut. Wacher, another "Croix du Drapeau" man with his section held a bridge head and entire day in order to facilitate a difficult retdeat. He got every man away safety at night and in good order, a most creditable achievement when it is considered how much easier it is to maintain men it attack than in retreat.

A young Saint Cyrian, wounded once and returned to the front, took command of a company of territorials, all old enough to be his father. "My dear old Daddies," he calls them, and every one of them swears by him and each and overy one would give his life for him.

The story is told of a second lieutenant of the class of 1914 who was leading his section on the line of the Yser in junction with the Belgian troops, without apparent consciousness of a great danger that he was running into.

"Where are you going like that, lieutenant?" asked an officer of King Albert's staff.

"As far as the Vistula. commandant; the Russians are calling for us," was the reply.

"How I wish the world could have heard his men laugh behind him as I their were deaf to the screeching of bullets all around," said the Belrian officer. "And how I would love to command French troops," he added.

"Why" someone asked, "Are they braver than others?"

"No( it's not that; the others are

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lender, raw, burning, blistored, swoien, tired, smelly feet. "Tis" and only
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poor, old feet feel. They want to
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firing store or department store. Get
instant foot relief. Laugh at foot sufforers who complain. Because your
feet are never, never going to bother
or make you limp any more.

quite as brave only the French soldiers are joyously brace."

The 475 young men accepted at Saint Cyr but who were still in their year's service with the regiment before entering were also promoted second lieutenant, and 21 of them have been killed, while the proportion of wounded and honors is about the same as in the other classes. They had no opportunity to be christened at Saint Cyr, but in view of the heroism they showed they had the honor of being christened on the field of battle the "Grande revanche." This name was particularly appropriate for although the average French civilian had ceased to think of recovering Alsace-Lorraine before the war, the Saint Cyrians, never: from class to class since 1370 the idea of the recovery of the lost province was passed with the interesting ceremony of christening and baptism and the moment was awaited amidst souvenirs that kept alove the idea. One of the conspicious ornaments of the school is a life-size statue of General Bourbako, one of the heroes of the war of 1870.

Saint Cyr altogether has furnished the French army, 1,850 generals, 21,-223 officers, the first of whom to die for his country at the battle of Wagram. Four Saint Cyrians hecame Marshals of France: Pelissier, Canrobert, MacMahon and Forez, while it has the honor of having graduated one king—Peter of Serbia.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Entriesten the Greatest Agent.

Mr. Editor: Annut the discussion of the control children, many control of the control children for the children fo

The War a Year Ago Today Jan. 18, 1915. Flerce fighting took place at La



RELIABILITY

HEALTH

LEONEL JEANIE FLETCHER

tohoook, Mahel Nermand STOLEN MACIC

OE BURNS ...... Menologulet || GLADIOLI ..... Character Bings MARY PICKFORD as "ESMERALDA" ALMOST A KNOCKOUT .... Featuring Eddie Lyon

Colonial Theatre

Most Thrilling Climax Ever Attempted. Mammoth Battleship Serial

Tomorrow-"JEWEL," Five Reels, Featuring Miss Ella Hall. Universal

same reports for the succeeding five months, we find a situation that plainly hints that Cleveland must be getting filthy again, as it is evident that vaccination is in no wise arrasting the progress of the epidemic. The record for the five succeeding months—June to October, 1902, inclusive—totalled 1,059 cases, with 171 deaths. It is a time-honored custom in most American families to enforce sanitation via the wash tub every Monday, but we find, as a rule, that it is necessary to repeat the operation one week later. It is up to the intelligence of each community to keep a watchful eye on legislative bodies and insist that health board activity be entirely restricted to sanitary efforts and any attempt to force upon the people methods of compulsion in medicine be promptly squelched.

An experience of 15 years here in

An experience of 15 years here in Norwich has proven that we have made no error in opposing compulsory vaccination of our school children, and that our city, like Leicester, England, can well be proud of our record. No one will deny that the recent attempt to install the doctor in our school was a thinly disguised attempt to vaccinate our children forcibly.

A. W. DAVIS.

## FREDERICK WELD

ply as we, have long had to pay high prices and as a result have learned to make use of other fuels. Perhaps if "gas" remains costly enough, de-natured alcohol may come into its own.—Bridgeport Telgeram.

There were no interlocking directorates in that Southington bank affair. Some of the wise ones legislating in Washington should come forth and tell the people just how an individual could get away with \$87,500 in cold can in a small institution with all the safeguards of banking now at hand.—Middletown Press.

